Get a Start On Catarrh

And Save Endless Suf- Those who get a start on the disfering which Winter Brings.

The most offensive of all dissases becomes more intense as cold weather approaches. In fact, many who have been under treatment for so long, and during the summer feel little discomfort from the disease, are almost persuaded that they have been cured. But the first chilling blast of winter proves that the disease is still with hem, and as the winter advances, their Catarrh grows in severity. Those who have felt only a slight touch of Catarrh may be sure that only cold weather is needed to develop the disease. What appears to be only a bad cold will prove more difficult to ours than formerly, and will return with more frequency, until before long the disease is fully developed.

It is easy to see the importance of prompt treatment for Catarrh. Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

able weather aggravates it, will find a oure less difficult. Catarrh increases in severity year by year, and becomes one of the most obstinate and deep-seated troubles. But it is equally important that the right remedy be given. All local applications of sprays, washes, inhalations, etc., can never oure Catarrh, for they do

not reach the disease. Catarrh is in the blood, and only a blood remedy can cure it. Local appliestions only reach theirritated surface; the right remedy must be taken internally.

Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) is the right remedy for Catarrh. It cures the most obstinate cases by "For years I suffered from a severe case of Catarsh, and took several kinds of medicines and used various local applications, but they had no effect whatever. I was induced to try S. S. S. (Swift's Specific) and after two months I was perfectly well and have never fall any effects of the disease since.

"B. P. McAllisters, "Harrodsburg, Ky."

This case to see the importance of the most obstinate cases by going direct to the cause of the trouble—the blood—and forcing out the disease. Those whe have most with so much disappointment from local treatment should throw aside their sprays, washes and inhaling mixtures and take S. S. S. A cure will result. Send for free books. books. Address Swift Specific

SCIENTISTS INCREDULOUS. Professor Virchow Takes No Stock in the Theory That Martial Spirit Increases Male Births.

Berlin, Jan. 4 .- Professor Virchow was seen today by a correspondent in regard to the influence the war has had in increasing the number of births of male children in the United States. Professor Virchow said:

"It is not a question of embryology, as before the embryo is formed the sex is already determined."

Asked as to the influence of the mar-

tial spirit on the predisposition of par-ents, he said: "I could quite under-stand that this or another public ex-citement might have a tendency to alter particles in the blood, but in no two persons alike, and it is quite impossible to determine to what extent. It is still more impossible to determine the effect on the predisposition of parents. There are no facts known to me which would go to strengthen the hypothesis that the prevalence of a war spirit tends to increase the number of male births. I agree that the only method of testing the theory is by comparison of the births, male and female, after and before a war; but even with complete statistics on this point, I would hardly care to generalize on a matter which is beyond all others involved in impenetrable mystery."

trable mystery."

In Paris, Jacques Bertillon, brother of the authropometrist, himself a well known director of statistics of the municipality of Paris, said: "It is pleasant to attribute a preponderance of male births to the martial spirit. In all countries the births of male children are countries the births of male children are in excess. This is a wise provision of nature, because little boys are more fragile and die in greater numbers than little girls, especially during the first year of existence. Thus equilibrium between the sexes is maintained in the whole world. The ratio is 105 to 100 in all countries at all seasons."

VANDERBILT'S BALL.

1,200 Guests Invited-Expenditure Will Be Lavish.

Will De Lavish.

New York, Jan. 4.—The ball which Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will give on January 6 in honor of their second son, alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, will be one of the largest private entertainments given here in years. It will be almost regal in magnificence. More than that, it will mark for New York society the dawn of expansion.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, so those who know say, scorns the idea of a "150" or even a "400." She has not followed the examples of Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Henry Sloane and sifted the smart set. She has remembered all her friends, has sent out 1,200 invitations, and society will probably be known hereafter as the chosen "Twelve Hundred."

She has selected the representatives of the old Knickerbocker families whose grandfathers' front doors opened on the second of the se

Fifty-seventh street is, it can hardly seat that number at supper. It is said that Mrs. Vanderbilt will provide an elaborate buffet collation for the older guests. When they leave at midnight supper will be served to the young

dancers.

There will be two orchestras as well as two suppers, and everything will be done on a correspondingly lavish scale.

The greenhouses of Mr. Vanderbilt's Newport home will be taxed to supply rare orchids and other flowers for the

This will be the first large entertain ment in the big palace since Mr. Van-derbilt's illness, two years ago.

KNEW KEELY'S SECRET. Claim of a New Jersey Machinist-

Can Reconstruct It. Vineland, N. J., Jan. 4.-Joseph Repetti an expert Vineland machinist, claims to be the only living man in possession of the Keely motor secret. The secret, he says, did not die with Keely. Repetti believes himself to be the only person to whom Keely ever showed his complete motor, and as he took an oath never to divulge

keely ever showed his complete motor, and as he took an oath never to divulge the secret, he has not yet convinced himself that his obligation was dissolved through Mr. Keely's death.

"Thirty years ago," said Repetti, "I lived in Philadelphia. It had become noised about that a Mr. Keely, who then occupied rooms on Market street, had accompiled to make a half day off and visit the much talked of Keely at his place of work and have a talk.

"Accordingly, I made a call. Mr. Keely was to all appearances carrying on a second hand furniture business.

"I said: 'I am interested in the report that you have solved the problem of perpetual motion. I am a machinist employed in the city at the shops of Vere, Camp & Leopold. I have also been working for some time myself on a machine for the same purpose, and am interested in the subject. This is why I called.'

"The machine to which you refer,' replied Mr. Keely, 'is not in running order: but if you wait for a few minutes I will put it together and show it to you.'

"In a few minutes Mr. Keely, who had retired to his workshop, called me to that apartment, showing me on a table a peculiarly constructed machine in the form of a globe of about eight inches in diameter. The ball had a vertical rotary motion.

"A date being fixed for another call, that yielt took place within a few days."

A date being fixed for another call, that "A date being fixed for another call, that visit took place within a few days. The machine had been taken apart and the parts were spread out on the table in the workshop. Keely said:

"You can examine the parts and determine if you can make them."

"I examined them closely and repited:
"I see nothing difficult to make; certainly nothing but what I can make or get made."

Mrs. Vanderbilt, so those who know Eay, scorns the idea of a "150" or even a "400." She has not followed the examples of Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Henry Sloane and sifted the smart set. She has remembered all her friends, has sent out 1,200 invitations, and society will probably be known hereafter as the chosen "Twelve Hundred."

She has selected the representatives of the old Knickerbocker families whose grandfathers' front doors opened on Stuyvesant and Washington squares. She has asked some whose families inore recently.

Of the "Twelve Hundred" fully one thousand have accepted Mrs. Vanderbilt's invitation. Large as the Vanderbilt's invitation. Large as the Vanderbilt residence at Fifth avenus and



This portrait of the author of the new famous play, "Cyrane de Bergerac," is borrowed from the Bookman. M. Rostand is about 29 years of age, is a native of Marxeilles, and a Paristan by residence. He was but 28 when he wrote his first successful comedy, but was little known, even in his own country, until Mms. Barnhardt took up his "La Bamaritains" a couple of years ago. "Cyrano" was first produced in Paris a year ago, with Coquella in the title role. In this country Biohard Manadeld has made Restand famous.

EDMOND ROSTAND.

NO CHEMICALS.

Commissary General Eagan Hears From Meat Packers.

Swift & Co., Libby, McNeill & Libby and Nelson Morris & Co.

ANSWER UNCLE SAM.

Aver That They Furnished Only Best of Meat

And No Fluids or Chemicals Were Used.

Washington, Jan. 4 .- Commissary General Eagan has been steadily prosecuting the inquiry into methods followed by the big meat packing houses of putting up the meats supplied to the army during the war. Last week he made public a formal statement from the Armour company and today he gave out for publication the following letters addressed to Lieutenant Colonel O. M. Smith, purchasing commissary at Chicago, which came from all save one of the firms which supplied the army meat, either refrigerated or canned: Swift & Co., Chicago, Dec. 28 .- Replying to your letter of the 27th instant, we wish to state that we do not put up tinned beef, therefore are not able to

answer your interrogations with regard to tinned beef.

We are slaughterers and shippers of We are slaughterers and shippers of refrigerated beef and in all of our experience have never used any chemicals whatsoever with refrigerated beef.

We have made shipments of refrigerated beef to Santiago, Cuba, and Porto Rico, and have supplied the United States army during the month of December at the following places: Anniston, Ala., Huntsville, Ala., Knoxville, Tenn Savannah Ga Augusta. ille, Tenn., Savannah, Ga., Augusta,

Ja., Greensville, S. C., Somersville, S. C., Columbia, S. C.
Beef shipped Santiago, Cuba, and Porto Rico and to various United States camps have been handled in exactly the same way as that used to supply our various branch houses at different cities and towns in the United States and England with which any one can beome familiar by visiting our branch ouses and slaughtering plants. We are respectfully yours, SWIFT & CO.,

By G. F. Swift, president.
Libby, McNeill & Libby, incorporated,
Chicago, Dec. 28.—In reply to your letter of the 27th in regard to roast beef, we first commenced packing it twenty-five years ago. It is sold by all wholesale grocers and retailers and used by the mass of people—especially in mining camps. Large quantities have been con-sumed by the Alaska trade the last two years; also in South Africa in the min-ing regions. We also ship large quantitles of it to our foreign trade, especially Scotland, and large quantities have been used by other governments and especially the French army.

In cooking the beef before putting into cans, there is naturally more or less juice that comes from the meat, the same as there is when cooking it at home, which is sometimes saved and used in making course. used in making soups. The beef is not

cooked for the extract.

In regard to the cooking of roast beef, we consider it cooked as much as corned beef to make it tender, the same as corned beef, but it is done under a high-er degree of heat and consequently does not take as long to cook it. Answering your question in regard to

foreign ingredients and scraps being used in putting up this meat, will say we use nothing but good wholesome, sound government inspected beef and no scraps of any description are used. The fat in our can is part of and belongs to the beef which is packed in the can. There is none poured in. We do not handle refrigerated beef.

Respectfully yours, LIBBY, MoNEILL & LIBBY, By W. F. Burrows, secretary. Chicago, Dec. 29.—Your favor of the 27th instant, requesting information ac-cording to extract of a letter received at your office, has come to hand and we herewith beg to submit to you all the information at our command.

Q.—State the extent of tinned roast beef industry? A.—Our business in this article is very large, extending all over this country and throughout England and to the continent of Europe,

Q.—How long has this article been in

'Q.—How long has this article been in use, where used and by whom?

A.—We have manufactured and sold the article in question the last eighteen years or thereahouts, selling it principally to the wholesale grocery houses and provision dealers; and dinned roast beef is and has been used by all classes of people. We have, for years, supplied this article, directly or indirectly, to the British government for use of the navy, also the French government and navy, also the French government and to our government for the use of the navy; in the latter case before, during and after the Spanish war and made our sales upon samples inspected and approved by the proper board of in-

spectors.
Q.—Is it largely used in this country, if so by whom sold and the class of people who generally purchase it?
A.—As stated in answer to previous A.—As stated in answer to previous questions, we have sold it very extensively in this country for years, principally to wholesale grocery and provision houses throughout this country. We understand these people have in turn supplied the retail grocers, ship chandlers, exporters and country merchants, so that it is and has been used and consumed by all classes of people. In addition, as we have stated large In addition, as we have stated, large quantities have been used by the American navy.

Q.—If it has been sold to foreign

countries, about how much and who uses It? A.—Our principal sales of this product have been to England, where we have shipped many thousands of cases every year for a long period of years, also to France. Our principal customers have been the governments and wholesale grocery and provision houses; and we are informed that this product is sold by the latter to retailers, who again distribute it to all classes of people, especially those who need the food for long sea voyages, and in other cases where preserved meats are required.

Q.—Do all packers make soup from the water after cooking the tinned roast -Our principal sales of this pro-Q.—Do all packers make soup from the water after cooking the tinned roast

A.—We make no soup from the water after cooking the tinned roast beef.
Q.—Whether or not the tinned roast beef is cooked as much as the tinned corned beef?
A.—Yes, it is even cooked in a higher temperature. emperature. -Are any chemicals used in the

Q.—Are any chemicals used in the process of tinned roast beef?
A.—No, none whatever.
Q.—Have any of the packers ever used, and if so why, any scraps in putting up this meat, and where did they get the scraps—why are there scraps, if scraps are used?
A.—We have never used and do not

A.-We have never used and do not

use scraps in putting up this meat. We cut up certail, cuts of meat, parts of the carcasses and use such parts in the making of tinned roast beef.

making of tinned roast beef.

Q.—Whether in the course of processing, or packing this tinned roast beef, tallow is afterwards poured in, or whether it is the fat that properly belongs to and is part of the meat?

A.—We never pour in tallow of any kind, at any time. We cut up with the meat when it is raw, the fat that properly belongs to and is part of the meat. erly belongs to and is part of the meat.
Q.—Do any of the packers at any time
use any chemicals whatever with re-

frigerated beef, if so, why?

A.—We do not and have not used any chemicals whatsoever with refrigerated beef, and see no reason why any should

Q.—Has any packer who has furnish-ed refrigerated beef to the subsistence department, ever, or anywhere, or to any extent, used any chemicals of any kind whatsoever in the treatment of refrigerated beef?

A.—We certainly have not at any

A.—We certainly have not at any time, or under any chemicals, and do not believe any other packers have.

Q.—Whether any chemicals whatsoever, touch the meat itself?

A.—No, we have never used chemicals under any circumstances.

Q.—Has the meat ever been treated by any chemical process of any kind.

by any chemical process of any kind We trust that our replies have been clear and exhaustive enough for the purpose intended and will be glad to furnish you any further information in

you any Iurus, er. Yours truly, NELSON MORRIS & CO., Per Wolfner,

Investigation Has Been Commenced by a Board of Survey.

"EMBALMED BEEF."

Washington, Jan. 4.—The board of survey appointed by the secretary of war to examine into and report upon the responsibility for the loss of 300,000 pounds of refrigerated beef of Swift & Co., which was rejected by General Miles, upon its arrival at Ponce, Porto Rico, and which was subsequently thrown overboard while en route on the return voyage, met but decided that inasmuch as the proceedings of a board of survey were subject to review they of survey were subject to review they would not be made public. The board is instructed to ascertain if proper effort was made to feed this beef to effort was made to feed this beef to the troops in Porto Rico and fix the re-sponsibility in case proper effort was not made to ascertain whether, as re-ported in the testimony before the war commission the beef had been chemical-ly treated and whether the United States was responsible for its loss which involves a recommendation as to whether Swift & Co. should be reim-bursed.

case, Secretary of War Alger. The board will investigate the questions with which they are charged. They intimate that the proceedings are not of great importance, in reality only in-volving a recommendation as to wheth-er Swift & Co. should be paid for the beef. Such a recommendation, however, necessarily involves the fixing of the responsibility for the rejection of the

The board decided to go into the investigation exhaustively. All the records will be carefully examined, witnesses will be summoned and where ever possible affidavits will be obtained in support of testimony. Representatives of the Swift company, undoubtedly will be summoned, as will General Miles and other army officers con-versant with the facts. The general of the army is very complacent over the matter. The 300,000 pounds of refrigerated beef arrived at Ponce the very day the protocol was signed. This amount of fresh meat, it is stated would amount of fresh meat, it is stated, would have furnished rations for the American troops then on the island for fifty days. But it is added, had it been landed it could not have been kept. There was barely enough ice in Ponce to supply the hospitals. Our troops save about 1,000 men, were scattered throughout the southern portion of the island from Mayaguez to Guayama, distances varying from 25 to 90 miles. Had the beef been landed almost the Had the beef been landed almost the entire quantity, the general of the army holds, must inevitably have spoiled. It is believed the work of the board will consume the greater portion of two weeks, possibly longer,

CLAIM FOR BACK TAXES. Louisville Business Block Levied On - Miss Clara Bell's Property.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 4.—Back Tax Collector E. T. Gross, late yesterday af-ternoon levied on the Wilgus block, one of the principal business blocks of the city, belonging to the estate of Miss Clara Bell, the 16 year old daughter and sole heir of Millionaire D. D. Bell, who died several years ago. and sole heir of Millionaire D. D. Bell, who died several years ago.

Levy was made on account of back taxes alleged to be due the city on over \$200,000 worth of personal property, which, it is claimed, the Security, Trust and Safe Vault company, as Miss Bell's guardian, concealed, and has not given in for taxation during the last four years. The total amount of Miss Bell's personalty, the city claims, is over \$500,000, while only about \$300,000 has been given in for assessment. The trust company will fight the city's action.

company will fight the city's action. Arbuckles Make Another Cut. New York, Jan. 4.—The Arbuckles have reduced the price of granulated sugar one-sixteenth cent a pound, making their price just that much below the quoted prices of the American Sugar Refining company and several of the independent refiners.



nal thinking by putting you to sleep. It feeds your brain so that it recovers its tone for the next day's toil.

All druggists sell it. THE REPORT OF THE PERSON OF TH

Letter From Porto Rico Shows a Filthy Condition

Of Cities, In the New American Territory Acquired.

City of San Juan Perhaps in the Best Condition

HOMES OVERCROWDED

But the Sanitation Measures Are Poor Indeed.

(Correspondence Associated Press.) San Juan, Porto Rico, Dec. 18.—In the matter of cleanliness this city is deceptive. If one comes from other island towns to San Juan, or better yet if one comes from the average West Indian port to San Juan, San Juan will at first seem clean in comparison. This because the streets of Porto Rico's capital are for the most part very well paved and are kept actually fairly clean. A comparison can be made to a shiny, steel tire on a very muddy wagon wheel. The city streets then are for the most part clean, but the houses and the numberless interior courts and connecting alleyways are indescribably dirty. If you ask what should be done for the sanitation of the city you will very likely be answered "everything." There is no doubt but that the question needs very thorough handling and one can well say that everything must be done, for nothing to speak of has been done in the past and of their own will the people will do nothing today.

San Juan City is built on the western end of a long and narrow island that runs almost due east and west across the northern side of San Juan harbor.

The northern side of this island is the

The northern side of this island is the highest, being 60 or 70 feet above sea level, and from this ridge the land slopes evenly to the south or harbor side of the island. The harbor is large and has an eastern and a western entrance; the western entrance only can be used by ships, the eastern entrance is shallow. But there is a fair current of water through the harbor with each slight raise and fall of the tide. The

slight raise and fall of the tide. The prevailing winds are from the north. A noticeable feature of the city streets A board of survey has no power to administer oaths. It can only find on information and recommend subject to review of the appointing officer, in this given over to offices and warehouses, or a subject to review of the appointing officer, in this given over to offices and warehouses. For the houses have two stories, are either given over to offices and warehouses, or are inhabited by the poorer classes. Every one knows that it is healthier to live above the ground floor, consequently all those who can afford to, do live there. A doctor of this city, a man who has studied the question of the city's health, has declared that in order to make the city stay clean and healthy, these poorer classes, mostly composed of negroes, should be driven away to the country. This action he considers imperative for the lasting success of any measures toward city sanitation.

any measures toward city sanitation.

As one walks through the streets one catches glimpses of interior courts that seem alive with people; enter these courts and you are impressed with the great number of people who live in small spaces and deprived of air and light. Americans have wondered how this city could house the 30,000 inhabi-tants attributed to it; a visit to the in-teriors, of the houses would quickly in-form them. In these tenements the form them. In these tenements the sanitary arrangements are practically nil. There are no public lavatories in town and the vast amount of clothes that is weekly washed in this as in all Central American cities, is done in these houses. Alleyways, halls and crowded rooms are forever hung with damp clothing; dirty water stands in foul tubs and is emptied into drains that probably do not drain. The houses are crowded with naked children, food is cooked over charcoal fires in any corner and all water comes from underground reservoirs in the yards that catch the rain from the roofs. All the water that the city has today is eistern water. The malodors from these many tenements blow out into the streets and rise to the people who live above. It is almost impossible to find today in San Juan a second story for living purposes under which there do not reside several families with habits such as is here de-

Whether these people can be driven to the country is a question. The negro would prefer to live on eight square feet of dirt in the capital than in the would prefer to live on eight square feet of dirt in the capital than in the fresh air of the country, and such tenement property is highly profitable to the owner here as elsewhere. You cannot drive the negro to the open fields unless you there provide shelter for him and even if you told him he must move within three or six months he would make no effort to find himself quarters elsewhere. It would be necessary to build houses for him in the country and there make him remain. Any such movement would be strongly opposed by the property owner.

While theoretically this action would bring the best lasting results, its practical application will be found difficult. In case it cannot be done, the cleansing of the city must be considered with these people still in their homes. The natural conditions of the town make a good drainage system possible. There is ample fall from all points into the harbor. Whether there is sufficient tharbor flow to carry away the matter thus drained has never here determin-

harbor. Whether there is sufficient harbor flow to carry away the matter thus drained has never been determin-ed. If there is not, the eastern entrance might be sufficiently enlarged to bring this about.

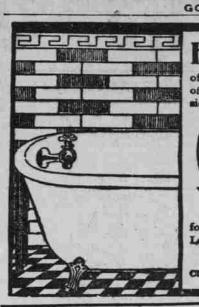
this about.

The Spaniards long ago started work on a system of water supply to be brought from the country through aqueducts and this system was very nearly completed when the war came on. Un-fortunately the Spanlards obtained for their aqueduct condemned pipes from Demerara and to supply the amount of water needed for San Juan these pipes should stand a pressure of 150 pounds. They have never been tested for more than 75 pounds and it is probable that the higher pressure would prove the pipes to be valueless and necessitate new ones. However this may be, much has already been done thward getting ample and good water to this city and this matter is of first importance to the city's health

new ones. However this may be, much has already been done toward getting ample and good water to this city and this matter is of first importance to the city's health.

If the undesirable first floor negro is to stay in town he must be taught how to live properly and then made to do so. It is not sufficient to post instructions on tenement house doors, sewers must be built, and until that time all washing of clothes should be done in proper public lavatories; there must be ample and good water; proper and hygienic living must be made possible and then the people must be severely punished for each infraction of the rules; only thus can they be handled and effectively taught. It will be useless and farcical to attempt to force them to live properly without giving them the means so to do.

The situation can be summed up thus shortly: The city today is overcrowded, there is not sufficient water, and what there is is bad, the soil is impregnated and poisoned with the accumula-



Healthfulness

of the bath depends largely-on cleanliness of the bath tub. Court health and shun

for all household cleansing purposes. Largest package-greatest economy. Sold everywhere. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

New York. St. Louis. Philadelphia.

tions of years and centuries and there are no sanitary arrangements, such as sewers and drains. The question can be handled radically and straight out from the shoulder, in which case the population of the tenements will have to be thinned out. Or the matter can

be temporized.

The cleaning of the city is now in the hands of the city council. Since the American occupation they have been attempting to do something in the mattempting to do something in the matter of the chility to ter, but they clearly lack the ability to grasp and handle the question. They have no idea as to what a clean city, according to our American ideas, should be. None of them has ever been inti-mately acquainted with one. At a recent meeting of the council when this subject came up for discussion, one member pompously remarked: "Let us show the Americans that we can keep this city clean as well as they can." Insomuch as we have before us the re-sult of several centuries of their effort this direction the remark appears

ridiculous. The matter of the sanitation of this city needs American handling. It calls for a North American to run it. It is the purpose of the present American military authorities to allow the Porto Ricans to administer, within certain limitations, their own affairs. Well and good, but this matter of health, which effects every American resident in the capital, should be energetically admining istered by an American. It is manifest that a Porto Rican can not do it as it should be done.

On the northern ridge of the city of

San Juan is a long line of old Spanish fortifications. There are walls many feet thick broken by embrasures for cannon and old sentry boxes. In piccannon and old sentry boxes. In pic-turesque irregularity they stretch along above the breakers from Morro Castle on the western end to the old fortress of San Cristobal on the other. This part of San Juan is the most attractive; it is exposed to the persistent trade winds and the ground is the highest in town. It is clearly the best location in the city, but unfortunately it is now occupied by San Juan's worst and dirt-iest inhabitants.

lest inhabitants.

The old walls and the broad street behind them lend themselves to a most attractive scheme of city improvement. With grading and leveling there could be built here the most attractive drive-way in the West Indies. The old walls would hold it up from the sea, Morro would mark one end, San Cristobal the other, there would be the cool trades to rattle the palm leaves planted to give shade, lights would make it bright at night, the waves would flash white over the rough coral below and sea and sky would give one mass of brilliant blue color. If such an enterprise were started by the municipality or the state, private enterprise would seize up the tumble down barracks that now face the future driveway and this prosperity would be improved and all would be in

EDITOR'S LIFE IN SAN JUAN. Is Not a Bed of Roses-Spends Much Time in Jail

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) San Juan, Porto Rico, Dec. 12.—The life of a Porto Rican journalist or editor has a Porto Rican journainst or editor has en known in the past as a career full of als, vicissitudes and disgustos. There is ample reason for this opinion, and en today the editor of a local paper is bjected to peculiar conditions and many freulties.

even today the editor of a local paper is ubjected to peculiar conditions and many lifficulties.

Politics are, and have been, the reason of being of almost every Porto Blean ewspaper. And politics in Porto Rican lewspaper. And politics in Porto Rican lewspaper. And politics in Porto Rican littles of transcor and squabbling; contests where principle, platform and party idea are lost and forgotten in the fight against our opponent as a person. It is seldom politican would seem to be opposed because of the party principle he represents, but because of the rascal, the blackmard and the robber which he is asserted to be. So newspapers spring into exist-nace with the main idea of attack or deense; attacks, always personal, defense gainst the groundless and base insimulous of men who are no better than they hould be, etc. This condition of affairs, is can be readily seen, was sufficient to the lives of editors. Coupled with these formal and accepted circumstances was laways the possibility of government ineference and the retaliation of your potical opponent should he ascend to power. Other than they have been apponent should he ascend to power. Other than they have been always the possibility of government ineference and the retaliation of your potents of these contingencies meant imprisonment.

It is said, and the writer has learned but many truthful remarks are made in

Both of these contingencies meant imprisonment.

It is said, and the writer has learned that many truthful remarks are made in Porto Rico notwithstanding the average American's tendency to disbelieve all that is told him, it is said that after the elections of this year the political leader who, in spite of the efforts of his many opponents was elected to power, imprisoned every editor in San Juan city with the exception of two, one being a close personal friend and the other the editor of his own organ, as well as every editor in the whole island who had been his enemy during the troublesome days of his campaigning.

There is no Porto Rican editor of any prominence or who has been long engaged in journalism who is not thoroughly familiar with the inside of prison walls. Papers sprung up and grew with mushroom rapidity until the editor was hauled to Jail, then they were forgotten, and today exist only in the recollection of the fearless young editor who is still particularly bitter against the man who sent him to prison.

prison.

The war was an especially troubled and dangerous time for journalists. As a result of the times and consequent troubles many papers ceased to appear, some for remons of wise discretion, others for reasons entirely beyond the power of their editors.

to him that their remarks about the soldiers were not all true. Then General Henry told the two editors something about Kentuckians and their customs when at home. He exaggerated a little, to be sure, but he had his good reasons for so doing. He spoke of the Kentuckian's objection to being slandered and said they were a people who often took the punishment of offenders against the national and state honor into their own hands. He indidentally described rawhide whips, told them how they were prepared and how they were sometimes used, spoke of the effects of being beaten by them. "It is seldom a man dies from such a whipping," said the general, "but he is often pretty well disfigured." Then the general said he was really sorry for the two editors. He offered to give them a guard of regulars for their protection, but they faintly answered they did not think it was necessary. The next morning one left the country in a sloop for St. Thomas and the other went into hiding onto left the country in a sloop for St. Thomas and the other went into hiding onto left the country in a sloop for St. Thomas and the other went into hiding he seem in Ponce.

In General Henry's outline of policy he expressed in his two letters addressed to the home secretary and the insular cabinet, he said that newspapers would not be allowed to criticise the American miliary government of Porto Rico. It so happened that a certain newspaper called El Pals had recently done this, and General Henry bad the editor of El Pals brought to the paiace. The General there told him that such things could not be, and the editor promptly promised never to do so again.

When the Spaniards had to bring an editor to the powers for reasons of warn-

told him that such things could not be, and the editor promptly promised never to do so again.

When the Spaniards had to bring an editor to the powers for reasons of warning or for arrest they sent to him a short note which requested him to call at his earliest opportunity. This he never falled to do. The note sent upon these occasions began with the official's name, followed by the words "Veso sus manos," which means "Kisses your hands," thus: "Senor Don So and So, chief of police of the loyal town of St. John the Baptist, kisses your hands, and will you come around to the office as soon as you have time?" Upon receipt of such a note an editor was likely to grow suddenly pale, but generally lit a cigarette and went to prison with good grace. The American way of doing this same thing is a little less courteous, perhaps, but under our rule there is much less chance of confinement within the hour. We send a corporal's guard with an officer in charge down to the editor's office: there are a few words of explanation. "Fall in, forward, march." and the editor is on his way to have a talk with the commanding general.

The editors, however, prefer the old

way to have a talk with the commanding general.

The editors, however, prefer the old Spanish way. They object to being marched through the city streets by soldiers, even if they are not going to prison. The article which caused the arrest and a warning to the editor of El Pais is given below. It was published on November 26:

"The situation which today is upon us cannot last much longer. It is unbearable and inexplicable.

and inexplicable. "We are told that a military govern-ment was necessary to maintain order and to protect life and property, and that while this military government existed Porto Rico would be governed under her old laws As a result there is neither the one thing

laws.

As a result there is neither the one thing nor the other.

"The disorder in the administration is on a par with the disorder throughout the land; one cannot with security live peacefully in the country.

"Formerly we had peace, today it does not exist. Burnings, sackings and attacks continue. Even in this capital, the residence of all the American officials, there is hardly a day without its shooting affray, and then consequent closing of doors and general disorder.

"Yesterday there was a veritable battle in one of the city streets during which some seventy shots were exchanged.

"Is it possible that these things continue? Is the authority so impotent that it has not been able to correct these wrongs?

"Govern us as badly as you want; the discredit will not fall upon us, but upon yourselves. It will fall upon the American government, which does not know how to control a country as cultured, as intelligent and as refined as is Porto Rico. At least give us some guarantee for the protection of our lives and property and allow our families to live tranquilly.

"This is the least we can ask of a government that pompously came to save us," It stills kind of utterly faise, mislead-

us."

It is this kind of utterly false, misleading and malicious criticism to which General Henry objects.

COMING DRAMATIC EVENTS

The southern drama "At Piney Ridge" will be presented at the Grand Opera House Friday evening by a company headed by David Higgins and Georgia Waldron. A great deal has been written concerning this drama from the pen of David Higgins, and its progress up to date seems to be a guarantee of its dramatic merit. The piot of "At Piney Ridge" is simple and it tells a simple story with all the rude yet striking faithfulness to truth that might be excepted in a play the action of which is laid in the rugged southern mountains; but there is none of the noise and sensationalism that so often has spoiled many an otherwise creditable southern play. The sale of seats is now open, and the prices are from \$1 down.

Hoyt's late farce. "A Stranger in New York," comes to the Crawford theater next Tuesday evening. It is said to be one of the brightest of the Hoyt farces. The prices will be \$1, 76, 50 and 25 cents. Silver Leaf Mince Meat makes the best ples, ask your dealer for it, OTTO KUEHNE & CO.,

Manufacturers We will wash your colored shirts and guarantee colors from fading. Paerless Steam Laundry, 112 and 114 W. 8th.

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